





## CHAMP CLARK SEES SUCCESS

Says Democrats Will Control Next Congress.

Republicans Make Blunder At Every Turn.

McCall Tariff Spell Has Sharp Recoil.

USED COPYRIGHTED ARTICLE.

Washington, Dec. 30.—(Special.)—"Oh, yes, Democrats have come to enjoy the Christmas season. It's been a long time, but the turn is in sight, glory be!"

This is the fervent language of Champ Clark, of Missouri, minority leader of the House of Representatives, who boldly predicts that the Republicans will lose the next congressional election.

"While there is nothing certain in this world except death and taxes," continued Representative Clark, "the signs of the times seem to indicate that the Democrats will elect a majority of the House of Representatives in 1910."

With the Civil War to help them, the Republicans elected only eight Houses in running, and they have already elected eight in this series. They have elected in 1898 was Republican by only thirteen when it first convened. Of course, the Republicans soon increased that majority by the simple process of throwing out Democrats who were elected and seating Republicans who were not elected. But a change of seven would have given the Democrats power to organize the House.

"Everybody with two ideas above a Hottentot knows that the Spanish War gave them their narrow margin in this House."

"They didn't do any more fighting than the Democrats, but they were in power and enjoyed the usufruct of that performance."

"Perhaps a lively recollection of that close shave may account for Mr. Secretary Knox's belligerency just now."

Need Peace, Not War.

"The Republicans are in sore need of some soothing potion to bring together the warring factions in the G. O. P., and perhaps Mr. Knox's prescription will do the work. The stand-pat progressive, the Parsons-Cannon, the Fowler-Cannon, the insurgent-Cannon, the Hail-Pinchot, the Crane-Knox, the Hale-Frye and the Central Bank controversies are only symptoms of the general disease afflicting the G. O. P."

"The prospect of the return from the G. O. P. to the Democrats is a dispirited lot of brutes, as not one of them has courage enough to prevent that return."

"The tariff law item."

"This new tariff law has cost, and is costing, the American people millions and millions of dollars in increased cost of living. It is a disaster to the people, and it is a disaster to the country."

"The tariff law item."

"The tariff law item."

"The tariff law item."

"The tariff law item."

"The tariff law item."

"The tariff law item."

"The tariff law item."

"The tariff law item."

"The tariff law item."

"The tariff law item."

"The tariff law item."

"The tariff law item."

## THE COURIER-JOURNAL, LOUISVILLE, FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 31, 1909.

When an advertiser has an acute need he seeks the Daily Newspaper. Its advertising columns are filled with cries of urgency.

Any demand for immediate fulfillment can be satisfied by the Daily Newspaper, and YOU KNOW IT. It is your first thought, if you have lost a valued dog or competent cook.

Is your business selling problem of less importance to you than these? The principle is the same.

Ask the publisher of this paper or any advertising agent to go into details.

Published Without Authority.

Senator Smoot, chairman of the Committee on Printing of the Senate and author of the new copyright law, was asked about this section. He declared that the law was never intended to give the copyright owner the right to re-print copyrighted material without the consent of the owner of the copyright.

This question is not new at the capital. It came up last spring in connection with the tariff hearings. An article by Andrew Carnegie, printed in a copyrighted magazine, was re-printed in one of the House pamphlets. When it was discovered that the consent of the proprietor of the copyright had not been obtained for reprinting, the issue was held up until consent could be obtained.

Postmasters. Postmasters appointed: Cogswell, Rowan county, Harley Alfrey, vice B. McKinnis, resigned; Hindman, Knott county, John W. Combs, vice A. Combs, resigned.

A patent has been issued to W. Williams, of Hopkinsville, for a sterilizing attachment for the mouthpieces of speaking instruments.

DEATH ENDS WORK OF MISS WATTS

METHODIST MISSIONARY DIES AS RESULT OF FALL.

GAVE OVER THIRTY YEARS TO CAUSE IN BRAZIL.

STARTED THREE SCHOOLS.

Miss Mattie Watts, aged 62 years, who gave more than thirty years of her life to the cause of the colored people in Brazil, died at her home in Louisville, Ky., at 10:30 o'clock last night. A fall from a carriage last spring while attending a meeting of the colored people in Brazil was the cause of Miss Watts' death. She had been ill ever since the accident, and recently complications developed, and she came last night after a brave fight for life.

Miss Watts was one of the best known church workers in this part of the State of Kentucky. As a representative of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, Miss Watts carried on missionary work in Brazil for over thirty years, during which time she established three educational institutions in that country.

Miss Watts was born in Bardonia, N. Y., and came to Louisville, Ky., in 1876. She was a member of the First Methodist Church, South, and was a devoted worker in the church and in the community.

Miss Watts was survived by two brothers, Thomas P. Watts, of Kansas City, and Edith A. Watts, of Louisville, and by a large number of nieces and nephews.

The funeral of Miss Watts will take place at the residence of Mrs. W. O. Watts, 912 West Jackson street, at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning. The Rev. R. D. Smart will officiate. The burial will be in Cave Hill.

SPEAKER CANNON SMILES AND SMOKES.

Price Claus Struck Danville With Barrels of Cigars and Uncle Joe Is Busy.

Washington, Dec. 30.—Speaker Cannon, laughing with a barrel of cigarettes in his hand, returned to Washington to-night from Danville, and will put in to-morrow at his office in the capital.

Only a few days ago it was discovered that the new tariff law had been sent out to the States with a misprint caused to declare that the law "increased duties on cigars to five billion dollars." "Increased" had been printed in place of "decreased" as in copy sent to the Government Printing Office.

When the error was discovered there was hurried action to suppress all copies of the document that had not been sent.

made to unravel the so-far impenetrable mystery surrounding the whereabouts of little 5-year-old Alma Kellner.

NO CREDENCE IN REPORT.

Mr. Hecht Says Mr. Fehr Is Paying New Year's Visit.

Chicago, Dec. 30.—(Special.)—The search for Alma Kellner, Central figure in the famous Louisville, Ky., kidnapping case, may be brought to Chicago to-morrow. Frank Fehr, owner of the Central Consumers' Company, of Louisville, is expected to arrive in Chicago on a New Year's visit with his brother-in-law, Frank A. Hecht, president of the Knickerbocker Company, 44 South Jefferson street.

"Mr. Fehr is coming for a visit over New Year's," Mr. Hecht said at his home, 1706 West Jackson boulevard, "I do not believe he has any clues to follow while here, although I am not certain of the matter. He has offered the reward through his interest in the family. I understand that the search for the girl is as fruitless as at the start, not a clue having been discovered."

on box 25c

## Little Lessons in Publicity No. 11

When an advertiser has an acute need he seeks the Daily Newspaper. Its advertising columns are filled with cries of urgency.

Any demand for immediate fulfillment can be satisfied by the Daily Newspaper, and YOU KNOW IT. It is your first thought, if you have lost a valued dog or competent cook.

Is your business selling problem of less importance to you than these? The principle is the same.

Ask the publisher of this paper or any advertising agent to go into details.

Published Without Authority.

Senator Smoot, chairman of the Committee on Printing of the Senate and author of the new copyright law, was asked about this section. He declared that the law was never intended to give the copyright owner the right to re-print copyrighted material without the consent of the owner of the copyright.

This question is not new at the capital. It came up last spring in connection with the tariff hearings. An article by Andrew Carnegie, printed in a copyrighted magazine, was re-printed in one of the House pamphlets. When it was discovered that the consent of the proprietor of the copyright had not been obtained for reprinting, the issue was held up until consent could be obtained.

Postmasters. Postmasters appointed: Cogswell, Rowan county, Harley Alfrey, vice B. McKinnis, resigned; Hindman, Knott county, John W. Combs, vice A. Combs, resigned.

A patent has been issued to W. Williams, of Hopkinsville, for a sterilizing attachment for the mouthpieces of speaking instruments.

DEATH ENDS WORK OF MISS WATTS

METHODIST MISSIONARY DIES AS RESULT OF FALL.

GAVE OVER THIRTY YEARS TO CAUSE IN BRAZIL.

STARTED THREE SCHOOLS.

Miss Mattie Watts, aged 62 years, who gave more than thirty years of her life to the cause of the colored people in Brazil, died at her home in Louisville, Ky., at 10:30 o'clock last night. A fall from a carriage last spring while attending a meeting of the colored people in Brazil was the cause of Miss Watts' death. She had been ill ever since the accident, and recently complications developed, and she came last night after a brave fight for life.

Miss Watts was one of the best known church workers in this part of the State of Kentucky. As a representative of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, Miss Watts carried on missionary work in Brazil for over thirty years, during which time she established three educational institutions in that country.

Miss Watts was born in Bardonia, N. Y., and came to Louisville, Ky., in 1876. She was a member of the First Methodist Church, South, and was a devoted worker in the church and in the community.

Miss Watts was survived by two brothers, Thomas P. Watts, of Kansas City, and Edith A. Watts, of Louisville, and by a large number of nieces and nephews.

The funeral of Miss Watts will take place at the residence of Mrs. W. O. Watts, 912 West Jackson street, at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning. The Rev. R. D. Smart will officiate. The burial will be in Cave Hill.

SPEAKER CANNON SMILES AND SMOKES.

Price Claus Struck Danville With Barrels of Cigars and Uncle Joe Is Busy.

Washington, Dec. 30.—Speaker Cannon, laughing with a barrel of cigarettes in his hand, returned to Washington to-night from Danville, and will put in to-morrow at his office in the capital.

Only a few days ago it was discovered that the new tariff law had been sent out to the States with a misprint caused to declare that the law "increased duties on cigars to five billion dollars." "Increased" had been printed in place of "decreased" as in copy sent to the Government Printing Office.

When the error was discovered there was hurried action to suppress all copies of the document that had not been sent.

made to unravel the so-far impenetrable mystery surrounding the whereabouts of little 5-year-old Alma Kellner.

NO CREDENCE IN REPORT.

Mr. Hecht Says Mr. Fehr Is Paying New Year's Visit.

Chicago, Dec. 30.—(Special.)—The search for Alma Kellner, Central figure in the famous Louisville, Ky., kidnapping case, may be brought to Chicago to-morrow. Frank Fehr, owner of the Central Consumers' Company, of Louisville, is expected to arrive in Chicago on a New Year's visit with his brother-in-law, Frank A. Hecht, president of the Knickerbocker Company, 44 South Jefferson street.

"Mr. Fehr is coming for a visit over New Year's," Mr. Hecht said at his home, 1706 West Jackson boulevard, "I do not believe he has any clues to follow while here, although I am not certain of the matter. He has offered the reward through his interest in the family. I understand that the search for the girl is as fruitless as at the start, not a clue having been discovered."

on box 25c

## RECOGNITION OF MADRID PROPOSED

Nice Point In Diplomacy Raised In Washington.

Watching Attitude of Central America Closely.

Diaz Tells Zelaya He Talks Too Much.

HOLD PRIVATE CONVERSATION

Washington, Dec. 30.—The situation in Nicaragua presents some diplomatic niceties in relation to the propriety of recognizing the Government of Madrid by the Central American States. In the opinion of officials of the State Department, President Diaz should receive no recognition on the part of Central American republics beyond that which would be accorded to a leader of a faction.

Because of the close relations maintained by Zelaya with Honduras, it is expected that Government may be foremost in doing anything that will tend to strengthen the authority of Madrid, but there would be great surprise should such action be taken by Mexico without a previous understanding with the United States.

No Formal Break.

It is pointed out here that as the United States is the only Government which has broken official relations with Nicaragua, there would be no occasion for special recognition on the part of the Central American republics were Madrid elected President under ordinary conditions, as diplomatic relations with the nation would be continued as usual.

But in view of the statement that Madrid merely held one of two factions and was elected by what has been declared to be a "packed Congress" conditions should, in the opinion of the officials here, be stable before support is given him, in the form of any recognition at all.

No Reprimand For Kimball.

Rumors that Admiral Kimball would be reprimanded for having called upon Madrid at a Manila reception, and Assistant Secretary of State Wilson, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, and other officials, had no report of his call upon Madrid, although he announced to Washington his intention to inspect conditions at Managua.

Official information that Gen. Toledo, who is supposed to be in possession of arms distributed by Zelaya before his departure, is at Managua directing military operations in the capacity of Minister of War, was received at the State Department to-day.

ACTS ON DIAZ'S HINT.

Zelaya Refuses To Give Out His Daily Interview.

Mexico City, Mex., Dec. 30.—That President Diaz to-day gave Jose Santos Zelaya a little friendly advice in regard to the talking to newspaper representatives, and whispering in his ear that it would be wise for him to refrain from too freely expressing his opinions, was admitted by Zelaya's secretary to-night when he returned a card to a newspaper man with the remark that the former had expressed his opinion.

Zelaya called on the chief executive of Mexico to-day, and the two received every newspaper man who called at the hotel. After the meeting it was as if a very wide gulf had opened between him and the correspondents and local representatives. In refusing to see one reporter Zelaya, through his secretary, told him that he wished to avoid being the means of bringing Mexico into the controversy in any way and that if he (Zelaya) further discussed matters his statements might be misconstrued with such a result.

Visits National Palace.

Zelaya's visit at the national palace lasted a half hour.

He was received by President Diaz in the green room. The introduction was made by Lieut. Col. Samuel Garcia Cuellar, one of the aides of President Diaz, and not by the official introducer of Ambassadors, hence the meeting was devoid of official character and Zelaya was received as a private citizen.

The titular president was accompanied to the palace by Francisco Castro, Nicaraguan Minister in this capital, and Roberto Bora, a son-in-law and formerly jefe politico of Granada.

Private Interview.

Zelaya and Diaz chatted for several minutes and then Col. Cuellar withdrew. It is believed that after Zelaya turned his thanks to the president, President Diaz in allowing him an asylum on the Mexican gunboat, affairs in general in Central America were discussed at some length.

Zelaya was occupied the greater part of to-day in driving about the capital from the points of view of the Chepultepec castle, the summer home of President Diaz. On the drive he was accompanied by Minister Castro.

To a friend to-day, the Nicaraguan visitor said that after he had been in Mexico for two or three months, he felt that he had a right to be considered as a resident of the country.

It is said here to-night that Zelaya intends to leave the Mexican capital before Sunday, but the report cannot be confirmed.

MISSION A SUCCESS.

Washington, Dec. 30.—Gov. Enrique Creel, of Chihuahua, and special envoy from Mexico to the United States in the Nicaraguan affair, today gave out an authorized statement regarding his present mission to this country.

## RECOGNITION OF MADRID PROPOSED

Nice Point In Diplomacy Raised In Washington.

Watching Attitude of Central America Closely.

Diaz Tells Zelaya He Talks Too Much.

HOLD PRIVATE CONVERSATION

Washington, Dec. 30.—The situation in Nicaragua presents some diplomatic niceties in relation to the propriety of recognizing the Government of Madrid by the Central American States. In the opinion of officials of the State Department, President Diaz should receive no recognition on the part of Central American republics beyond that which would be accorded to a leader of a faction.

Because of the close relations maintained by Zelaya with Honduras, it is expected that Government may be foremost in doing anything that will tend to strengthen the authority of Madrid, but there would be great surprise should such action be taken by Mexico without a previous understanding with the United States.

No Formal Break.

It is pointed out here that as the United States is the only Government which has broken official relations with Nicaragua, there would be no occasion for special recognition on the part of the Central American republics were Madrid elected President under ordinary conditions, as diplomatic relations with the nation would be continued as usual.

But in view of the statement that Madrid merely held one of two factions and was elected by what has been declared to be a "packed Congress" conditions should, in the opinion of the officials here, be stable before support is given him, in the form of any recognition at all.

No Reprimand For Kimball.

Rumors that Admiral Kimball would be reprimanded for having called upon Madrid at a Manila reception, and Assistant Secretary of State Wilson, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, and other officials, had no report of his call upon Madrid, although he announced to Washington his intention to inspect conditions at Managua.

Official information that Gen. Toledo, who is supposed to be in possession of arms distributed by Zelaya before his departure, is at Managua directing military operations in the capacity of Minister of War, was received at the State Department to-day.

ACTS ON DIAZ'S HINT.

Zelaya Refuses To Give Out His Daily Interview.

Mexico City, Mex., Dec. 30.—That President Diaz to-day gave Jose Santos Zelaya a little friendly advice in regard to the talking to newspaper representatives, and whispering in his ear that it would be wise for him to refrain from too freely expressing his opinions, was admitted by Zelaya's secretary to-night when he returned a card to a newspaper man with the remark that the former had expressed his opinion.

Zelaya called on the chief executive of Mexico to-day, and the two received every newspaper man who called at the hotel. After the meeting it was as if a very wide gulf had opened between him and the correspondents and local representatives. In refusing to see one reporter Zelaya, through his secretary, told him that he wished to avoid being the means of bringing Mexico into the controversy in any way and that if he (Zelaya) further discussed matters his statements might be misconstrued with such a result.

Visits National Palace.

Zelaya's visit at the national palace lasted a half hour.

He was received by President Diaz in the green room. The introduction was made by Lieut. Col. Samuel Garcia Cuellar, one of the aides of President Diaz, and not by the official introducer of Ambassadors, hence the meeting was devoid of official character and Zelaya was received as a private citizen.

The titular president was accompanied to the palace by Francisco Castro, Nicaraguan Minister in this capital, and Roberto Bora, a son-in-law and formerly jefe politico of Granada.

Private Interview.

Zelaya and Diaz chatted for several minutes and then Col. Cuellar withdrew. It is believed that after Zelaya turned his thanks to the president, President Diaz in allowing him an asylum on the Mexican gunboat, affairs in general in Central America were discussed at some length.

Zelaya was occupied the greater part of to-day in driving about the capital from the points of view of the Chepultepec castle, the summer home of President Diaz. On the drive he was accompanied by Minister Castro.

To a friend to-day, the Nicaraguan visitor said that after he had been in Mexico for two or three months, he felt that he had a right to be considered as a resident of the country.

It is said here to-night that Zelaya intends to leave the Mexican capital before Sunday, but the report cannot be confirmed.

MISSION A SUCCESS.

Washington, Dec. 30.—Gov. Enrique Creel, of Chihuahua, and special envoy from Mexico to the United States in the Nicaraguan affair, today gave out an authorized statement regarding his present mission to this country.

## RECOGNITION OF MADRID PROPOSED

Nice Point In Diplomacy Raised In Washington.

Watching Attitude of Central America Closely.

Diaz Tells Zelaya He Talks Too Much.

HOLD PRIVATE CONVERSATION

Washington, Dec. 30.—The situation in Nicaragua presents some diplomatic niceties in relation to the propriety of recognizing the Government of Madrid by the Central American States. In the opinion of officials of the State Department, President Diaz should receive no recognition on the part of Central American republics beyond that which would be accorded to a leader of a faction.

Because of the close relations maintained by Zelaya with Honduras, it is expected that Government may be foremost in doing anything that will tend to strengthen the authority of Madrid, but there would be great surprise should such action be taken by Mexico without a previous understanding with the United States.

No Formal Break.

It is pointed out here that as the United States is the only Government which has broken official relations with Nicaragua, there would be no occasion for special recognition on the part of the Central American republics were Madrid elected President under ordinary conditions, as diplomatic relations with the nation would be continued as usual.

But in view of the statement that Madrid merely held one of two factions and was elected by what has been declared to be a "packed Congress" conditions should, in the opinion of the officials here, be stable before support is given him, in the form of any recognition at all.

No Reprimand For Kimball.

Rumors that Admiral Kimball would be reprimanded for having called upon Madrid at a Manila reception, and Assistant Secretary of State Wilson, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, and other officials, had no report of his call upon Madrid, although he announced to Washington his intention to inspect conditions at Managua.

Official information that Gen. Toledo, who is supposed to be in possession of arms distributed by Zelaya before his departure, is at Managua directing military operations in the capacity of Minister of War, was received at the State Department to-day.

ACTS ON DIAZ'S HINT.

Zelaya Refuses To Give Out His Daily Interview.

Mexico City, Mex., Dec. 30.—That President Diaz to-day gave Jose Santos Zelaya a little friendly advice in regard to the talking to newspaper representatives, and whispering in his ear that it would be wise for him to refrain from too freely expressing his opinions, was admitted by Zelaya's secretary to-night when he returned a card to a newspaper man with the remark that the former had expressed his opinion.

Zelaya called on the chief executive of Mexico to-day, and the two received every newspaper man who called at the hotel. After the meeting it was as if a very wide gulf had opened between him and the correspondents and local representatives. In refusing to see one reporter Zelaya, through his secretary, told him that he wished to avoid being the means of bringing Mexico into the controversy in any way and that if he (Zelaya) further discussed matters his statements might be misconstrued with such a result.

Visits National Palace.

Zelaya's visit at the national palace lasted a half hour.

He was received by President Diaz in the green room. The introduction was made by Lieut. Col. Samuel Garcia Cuellar, one of the aides of President Diaz, and not by the official introducer of Ambassadors, hence the meeting was devoid of official character and Zelaya was received as a private citizen.

The titular president was accompanied to the palace by Francisco Castro, Nicaraguan Minister in this capital, and Roberto Bora, a son-in-law and formerly jefe politico of Granada.

Private Interview.

Zelaya and Diaz chatted for several minutes and then Col. Cuellar withdrew. It is believed that after Zelaya turned his thanks to the president, President Diaz in allowing him an asylum on the Mexican gunboat, affairs in general in Central America were discussed at some length.

Zelaya was occupied the greater part of to-day in driving about the capital from the points of view of the Chepultepec castle, the summer home of President Diaz. On the drive he was accompanied by Minister Castro.

To a friend to-day, the Nicaraguan visitor said that after he had been in Mexico for two or three months, he felt that he had a right to be considered as a resident of the country.

It is said here to-night that Zelaya intends to leave the Mexican capital before Sunday, but the report cannot be confirmed.

MISSION A SUCCESS.

Washington, Dec. 30.—Gov. Enrique Creel, of Chihuahua, and special envoy from Mexico to the United States in the Nicaraguan affair, today gave out an authorized statement regarding his present mission to this country.

## RECOGNITION OF MADRID PROPOSED

Nice Point In Diplomacy Raised In Washington.

Watching Attitude of Central America Closely.

Diaz Tells Zelaya He Talks Too Much.

HOLD PRIVATE CONVERSATION

Washington, Dec. 30.—The situation in Nicaragua presents some diplomatic niceties in relation to the propriety of recognizing the Government of Madrid by the Central American States. In the opinion of officials of the State Department, President Diaz should receive no recognition on the part of Central American republics beyond that which would be accorded to a leader of a faction.

Because of the close relations maintained by Zelaya with Honduras, it is expected that Government may be foremost in doing anything that will tend to strengthen the authority of Madrid, but there would be great surprise should such action be taken by Mexico without a previous understanding with the United States.







# Courier-Journal.

Published—  
DAILY, SUNDAY AND WEEKLY.  
See, cor. Fourth Ave. and Green st.

A Consolidation of  
THE LOUISVILLE DAILY JOURNAL.  
Louisville, Ky., Nov. 24, 1930.  
LOUISVILLE DAILY DEMOCRAT.  
Louisville, Ky., 1943.

MORNING COURIER.  
Louisville, Ky., June 3, 1844.

First issued as the  
Courier-Journal November 8, 1926.

Rates.  
Daily edition, one year, \$5.00  
Daily and Sunday edition, one year, \$8.00  
Daily and Sunday, one month, \$1.00  
Daily and Sunday, one week, 15c  
Daily edition, one month, 35c  
Daily edition, one week, 10c

To City Subscribers.  
Daily, delivered, 10c per week  
Daily and Sunday, delivered, 15c per week  
Daily and Sunday, delivered, 1 month, 50c  
Daily and Sunday, delivered, 3 months, 1.40

Entered at the Louisville Post-office as  
second-class matter.  
15 and 14 pages.  
10 and 10 pages.  
10 and 10 pages.  
10 and 10 pages.  
10 and 10 pages.

Communications.  
All communications should be addressed  
to the Courier-Journal and not to indi-  
viduals. If writers who submit MSS. for  
publication wish to have rejected MSS.  
returned, they must enclose a stamped  
address. The editors are glad to examine  
MSS., but return postage must be in-  
cluded.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1909

"Business."

Thursday Evening, Dec. 30.—The New  
York stock market ruled strong until late  
in the afternoon, when it reacted, due to  
money rising to 7 per cent. Corn and  
cotton were strong, with mixed grains  
and wheat of fractions.  
Money on call was strong and higher at  
10 to 12 per cent, ruling at 6. Time  
was easier at 4 1/2 to 4 3/4. Sterling  
change was weak.

The Chicago wheat market developed  
length on reduction in the estimate of  
Argentina, which will have for export,  
being 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 higher. Corn and  
cotton were strong, with mixed grains  
and wheat of fractions.  
The cotton market opened barely steady  
at an advance of 1 to 10 points, ruled  
strong and closed 7 to 14 points higher  
in first prices.  
The Chicago cattle market was 10c to  
15c lower, the hog market steady to a  
slight higher and the sheep market steady  
10c lower.

The River Situation.

An Indiana paper, judging from the  
present behavior of the Ohio River,  
thinks it doubtful if the stream de-  
velops improvement. The situation on  
the river at this time is one of the best  
possible arguments in favor of im-  
provement. A general freeze-up has  
flowed closely on the heels of a long  
period of low water. The packet lines  
scarcely had time to get in good run-  
ning order after a season of enforced  
cessation when the river filled with ice  
and draft of every description has been  
cut off to the harbors.

Because of the brief interim between  
the water season and the freeze,  
the Ohio River towns all along the river are  
short of their usual supply of coal.  
Prices of coal are higher and are  
expected to go still higher. The  
ability of the towboats to deliver  
their fleets of coal is costing the com-  
munity of Louisville thousands of dol-  
lars in the aggregate. With all the  
gear-around navigation in the Ohio  
River the coal supply could be accumu-  
lated in the summer and fall and there  
would be no yearly-recurring stories of  
shortage and a consequent boost in  
prices.

There are numerous towns along the  
Ohio River that are almost wholly de-  
pendent on the packet lines for the de-  
livery of freight. The nine-foot stage  
on Pittsburgh to Cairo would ease up  
things materially for towns that are  
so situated. It is only at long inter-  
vals that there is a general cessation  
of navigation because of ice, but there  
are several months in every year when  
the packets are forced into retirement  
because of low water and when navigation is  
possible only to the "mosquito fleet."

The present behavior of the Ohio, it  
is to be reiterated with emphasis, is  
not positive to the mind of every  
seller in the valley that the river does  
deserve improvement.

An Old-Time Winter.

Those who have been yearning for  
an old-time winter should be thoroughly  
satisfied with the sort of weather that  
now prevails. Kentucky has expe-  
rienced nothing like it for several  
years. We have had a "white Christ-  
mas" that will compare favorably with  
anything of the sort in the histories or  
the story books. Old-time winters  
are pleasant to read about; but they  
are enjoyable to many persons; but they  
are suffering from many others.

Kentucky is not getting all of it or  
the worst, though the temperatures of  
the past few days have been highly  
low, it might be more appropriate to say  
only, suggestive of conditions at  
Devil's Lake and Medicine Hat. The  
East, the Atlantic coast and the North  
and Middle West have experienced a  
season of severe cold and even the  
South has had a protracted touch of  
chilliness. Atlanta yesterday reported  
the coldest day of the coldest De-  
cember on record in this section of the  
country. 23 degrees above zero, "the  
coldest in seven years." Nashville re-  
ports a skim of ice on Cumberland  
river, the first since 1893.

In Kentucky there are varying reports  
of readings all the way from 1 de-  
gree above zero to 8 degrees below.  
Ohio river is frozen over at va-  
rious places and pedestrians who have  
been obliged to undertake the journey  
crossing on the ice. Gorges of  
ice proportions have formed in  
allies. The smaller rivers and  
creeks are full of ice, many of them  
frozen to the bottom. News speaks  
of familiar and distressing  
there is much suffering

among the poor," and, "the bitter cold  
weather is terrible on livestock."

It is unquestionably true that there  
is much distress and the charity or-  
ganizations in the cities will be taxed to  
the utmost to respond to the applica-  
tions for relief. It is a state of affairs  
where those who are dealing out as-  
sistance cannot afford to differentiate  
between applicants, or to speculate as  
to worthiness. It is an emergency where  
Kentucky there are many families who  
were ill prepared to endure the long  
and unusual season of cold weather that  
is being experienced. It is sincerely  
to be hoped that public and private  
charities will be ample to cover the  
wants of such families and that no one  
may freeze or starve in a land of plenty.

It is perhaps fortunate that so pro-  
tracted a visitation of severe cold should  
come at a season of the year when the  
holiday spirit inclines the public to  
acts of generosity and when, more  
than at other times, the inspiring sen-  
timent, "peace on earth and good will  
to men," is uppermost in every thought-  
ful mind.

"The Matter With Farming."

In the current number of the New  
York Independent a contributor asks,  
and answers at some length, the ques-  
tion: "What is the matter with farm-  
ing?" The answer is that the farmer  
is underpaid and overworked. Granting  
this to be true in a measure, yet not to  
the degree charged, some of the state-  
ments made by the writer, evidently an  
Easterner, are curiously interesting in  
this section of the country.

A social stigma attached to farming  
formerly, according to this investigator,  
America, after China, was the first  
country to remove it, "and some shade  
of social depreciation is now being at-  
tached to it with us and in the East."

That farming is not respectable is  
surprising information! That it was  
somewhat disgraceful in all countries  
in ancient times is still more startling.  
History seems to contradict the state-  
ment. The most complete system of  
setting limits upon social aspirations  
that the world has ever known is the  
Indian caste system. The four great  
Indian castes were priests, warriors,  
farmers and "sudras." The three  
castes first named were "twice born."

All who were not Brahmins, Kshatri-  
yas or Vaisyas, were "once born" and  
beyond the pale of social recognition.

From this it seems that tilling the soil  
was regarded as quite a respectable  
occupation some 3,000 or 4,000 years ago  
in India. In ancient Ceylon, by some  
students supposed to have been the  
Garden of Eden, kings often put their  
hands to the plow, and building an  
irrigation tank was a work of piety  
for which rulers were virtually canon-  
ized. In Holy Writ farmers are not  
spoken of as "nobodies," socially con-  
sidered. In modern Japan the caste  
system, recently destroyed, placed the  
land owner high in the social scale and  
the merchant and trader somewhere  
near the bottom. In ancient Greece the  
farmers were not considered above  
merchants. In England for many cen-  
turies a landowner was a "gentleman"  
while a merchant was not.

It would be easy, but it is unneces-  
sary, to point to additional proof of the  
error of speaking of farming as an oc-  
cupation lacking in dignity and denied  
esteem. King Edward of England in-  
terested himself in farming. The Khe-  
div of Egypt is a practical farmer and  
spends much of his time superintend-  
ing an establishment not much more  
pretentious than many farms be-  
tween the Mississippi and the Atlantic,  
and not so large as many Western  
ranches.

Social distinctions, or "caste" dis-  
tinctions, antedate written history or  
tradition. Despite the unceasing ef-  
forts of the nether strata to climb up-  
ward through individual effort, and the  
agitation of socialistic philosophers for  
social equality, these distinctions have  
existed, in one form or another, and  
with greater or less rigidity, in all civ-  
ilized countries. In a general way lines  
of social division run between different  
modes of living, degrees of prosperity  
and claims to respectability, or distin-  
guished ancestry. They are inevitably  
and in all lands and periods, shifting.  
Even in India, the most caste-bound  
country in the world, social climbing is  
not unheard of or impossible. Even in  
America, the most democratic of coun-  
tries, class distinctions are not un-  
known or unrecognized. Although the  
individual's utmost striving may not  
always lift him above the social level  
at which he begins life, it may be said  
that, in a general way, persons and  
classes who get on by legitimate en-  
deavor—or means wrongly condoned by  
mankind because of large results—get  
into "society." The top crust in India  
is formed by Hindu priests, who live  
by their wits at the expense of classes  
that can be imposed upon. The same  
is true of nobles of Europe, and of the  
robber barons who adjust the tariff  
schedules in America. Other castes are  
formed by classes that get on better  
than their inferiors, and outcasts are  
those who don't get on at all.

In modern England trade is being  
recognized in a social way. The devel-  
opment of civilization has elevated  
trade to a respectability in point of di-  
mensions that it did not have when  
the British Isles were inhabited by  
rude barbarians who used drawbridges  
to prevent the neighbors from sacking  
their castles and swam malarial mounds  
for the pleasure and profit of sucking  
the castles of their neighbors. Society  
is therefore recognizing trade. In other  
words, it is bowing to prosperity. Brew-  
ers wear titles not because the occupa-  
tion of making beer is more or less  
honorable than it was centuries ago,  
but because improved methods of dis-  
tribution have caused brewers to be-  
come millionaires. The same underly-  
ing principle of the mobility of class  
is revealed in India, where trade has

become more profitable than agricul-  
ture and "twice-born," Vaisyas are  
taking it up.

In America the farmer, like every  
other American, enjoys social standing  
in keeping with the prosperity of the  
class to which he belongs, exceptions  
being found in this and all other oc-  
cupations which merely prove the rule.  
In Kentucky, for a century or more, a  
considerable part of the fabric of what  
is called "society" has been made up  
of lords of the soil. While it is quite  
true that farm hands are not often  
chosen as cotton leaders by the smart  
set of a small city in Kentucky, it is  
quite as true that the same amount of  
social injustice and cruelty—from the  
viewpoint of the Socialist, or that of  
the peculiar anthropological specimen  
who covets such honors so greatly as to  
be unhappy without them—is visited  
upon the factory hand by an urban  
smart set made up of the proprietors  
of factories.

The contributor to the Independent's  
interesting column tells us that the  
mother of invention caused the Ameri-  
can pioneer farmer to become a  
weaver, a tanner, a shoemaker, a smith  
and a carpenter, and that "something  
of the ancient stigma attaching to agri-  
culture was removed by the farmer  
having standing as an artisan." This  
will strike the funnybone of the farmer  
in Kentucky, and also of persons en-  
gaged in the other occupations men-  
tioned. It may be said in passing that  
the versatility of the early American  
farmer was the result of conditions met  
and conquered by other farmers in  
other parts of the world in other pe-  
riods. Korean farmers, for the sake of  
illustration, were their own black-  
smiths many centuries before America  
was discovered. Whether it affected  
his social standing history does not  
pause to say.

This diverting paragraph is worth  
quoting, and will be relished by Ken-  
tucky farmers from the Mississippi to  
the mountains:

"In the older States, because of the  
character and quantities of the farmer's  
produce, the village storekeeper is almost  
the only customer of the farmer. The  
dependent position is humiliating and humi-  
liating. Perhaps I am mistaken in think-  
ing the storekeeper likes to make the  
farmer cringe, but his economic theories  
make him think it advisable to hold the  
farmer in as dependent a position as pos-  
sible. The man who preferred the farm  
to the factory, in spite of better returns  
from the latter, because he could be his  
own boss, comes to perceive that the fac-  
tory worker is more independent than he.  
The factory man is under a boss, but  
he has a union backing him, or a sense  
of reliance upon his makes and of  
counting for something, that keeps up his  
self-respect. He exposed himself to dis-  
appointment and rebuff when he sought  
a job, but once he got it, that was over.  
The farmer has to face the galling patron-  
izing of the storekeeper every time he  
sells anything—unless he sells at boot-  
doors of private houses—has the worry of  
feeling that the storekeeper's indifference  
to dealing with him is a pretense intend-  
ed to defraud him of a just price."

Farmers, we're told, will desert farm-  
ing unless their condition is improved.

"Selling below the cost of production is  
the whole history of agriculture, and  
unpaid slaves, underpaid peasants and  
farmers are the three most unfortu-  
nate classes."

To compare the American farmer  
with the European peasant, with re-  
gard to his social status or material  
welfare, is fantastic. The compara-  
tively easy acquirement of productive  
land—a condition that will not con-  
tinue much longer—has given the  
American with no capital but health  
and strength opportunities unknown in  
Europe. The way up the social lad-  
der has been easy in proportion to the  
ease with which reasonable independ-  
ence is to be reached in a dignified  
and respected occupation. The farm  
hand has as good an opportunity to be  
a tenant and then an owner as the  
factory hand has to become the owner  
of a factory. The pessimistic farmer,  
here quoted, finds that when a man buys  
a farm he merely "buys a job," and  
an ill-paid one at that. This would be  
interesting, and depressing, were it not  
for the trifling fact that it is untrue.

The stability of the value of farming  
land is indicated by the fact that a  
farm is always a gift-edge security for  
a loan. The advance in prices both  
east and west of the Mississippi where  
land is tillable has been sufficiently  
sharp within recent years to give near-  
ly any productive and well "located"  
farm a speculative value in addition to  
its solidity as an investment. A fur-  
ther increase in values is recognized  
as being inevitable, and the problem  
now discussed among persons who are  
informed is how to make one acre pro-  
duce as much as two now produce, that  
the farm may continue to return satis-  
factory profits.

Tariff laws looking more to the in-  
terest of the masses would allow farm-  
ers to get a fair measure of the profit  
of their labor and a larger return  
upon capital invested in land. Yet  
they are not now in a pitiable plight.  
Upon the contrary, as a class, and in  
this country as a whole, they are en-  
joying comfortable prosperity. If there  
is "some shade of social depreciation"  
attaching to farming in New England  
it is merely a sporadic outbreak of  
snobbish sentiment more than mere-  
ly un-American, for in all countries and  
in all ages land owners have enjoyed  
social recognition equal to that enjoyed  
by persons in other industrial pursuits.

The Pestiferous Press Agent.

The Kentucky editors are up in arms  
against the pestiferous press agent, and  
they have a right to be. The Ken-  
tucky Press Association at its mid-  
winter meeting in Lexington went on  
record as strongly opposed to publish-  
ing "advertising matter disguised as  
news." The association also appointed  
a committee to get a line on the pub-  
licity agents and locate the source of  
some of the "tainted news" that is be-  
ing so freely offered.

Publicity agents have become so nu-  
merous in recent years and so clever  
in disguising their object that they are

beginning to be generally recognized by  
busy editors as an unmitigated nuisance.  
Editors and copyreaders on  
metropolitan papers have acquired the  
habit of looking with suspicion on all  
matter that is tendered outside of regu-  
larly recognized news channels. Some  
of the "stuff" offered is advertising so  
poorly disguised as to deceive no one.  
Some of it is so skillfully gotten up as  
to make it puzzling to the most expe-  
rienced editor. The press agent gener-  
ally works on a salary. He is indefatigable  
in bombarding newspaper offices  
with his productions, and his em-  
ployers seem to be well satisfied if he  
"puts it over" on one paper out of half  
a hundred.

The American Newspaper Publish-  
ers' Association long ago recognized the  
evil and now prepares at regular inter-  
vals a list of publicity agents for the  
guidance of the newspapers which are  
embraced in the association's member-  
ship. Some of the most noted publica-  
tions in the country, including Col-  
lier's Weekly, have devoted much  
space to exposing the methods of press  
agents and so-called publicity bureaus.  
Many of them cloak their operations  
under a firm or corporation name which  
conveys the idea that they are making  
a business of selling news. Some of  
them put a nominal price on their  
tainted offerings as an effective method  
of deceiving papers which are known  
as liberal buyers of news. In short,  
there is no end to the artifices of the  
press agent.

There is and always will be a legiti-  
mate and widening field for the publi-  
cist promoter, but it is in no way cred-  
itable to any firm, corporation, enter-  
prise or individual that a press agent  
should be employed with the dominant  
idea of buncing the newspapers of the  
United States. Such a proceeding is  
scarcely more creditable than the old  
and familiar performance of obtain-  
ing money under false pretenses, for  
which thousands of men are serving  
prison terms.

Plunkett Upon Pinchot.

All disinterested and informed Ameri-  
cans take sides with Gifford Pinchot in  
the conservation controversy. Sir Hor-  
ace Plunkett's commendation of Mr.  
Pinchot shows how one disinterested  
and informed foreigner looks at the  
problem now under discussion. If we  
could have the benefit of the views of  
persons from other foreign countries,  
equally familiar with the subject, it  
would be found that the indorsement of  
Mr. Pinchot's stand for conservation  
would be unanimous in the older Euro-  
pean countries where the value of con-  
servatism, and the vital necessity for  
heading off vandalism and thievery is  
fully understood.

Sir Horace Plunkett expresses sur-  
prise that so little attention has been  
paid to the repeated warnings of James  
J. Hill. Those warnings have been  
heard from many other sources. They  
have been ridiculed by "private enter-  
prise" with selfish purposes, and they  
have been too little heeded by the gen-  
eral public. The agricultural waste  
which Mr. Hill has touched upon, and  
which Sir Horace discusses, might pro-  
fitably be eliminated, and it should be.  
But when the increase of population  
makes it exigent for Americans to be-  
come intensive farmers, that they may  
get a living out of high-priced farm  
lands, necessity will develop scientific  
methods among farmers. The land, al-  
though depleted, may be restored. The  
destruction of forests is a graver matter  
because a great deal of time is required  
to grow trees and an ill effect upon  
agriculture and climate, to say nothing  
of the absence of timber resources, re-  
sults from wastefulness.

In the opinion of Sir Horace Plunkett  
we shall be importing foodstuffs in vast  
quantities within a century. If our  
forest conservation programme is not a  
vigorous and honest one from this time  
forward, we shall be large importers of  
timber in a much shorter time.

Gifford Pinchot has defined forestry as  
"the art of using forests continuously  
to meet the needs of man." The sort of  
"private enterprise" which clashes with  
the conservation programme and seeks  
by underhand methods to secure con-  
trol over other natural resources is an  
effort to destroy forests to enrich a few  
men. Only those who are interested  
as grabbers, or as politicians currying  
favor with the grabbers, are enemies of  
the Pinchot programme. Only those  
who have neglected to inform them-  
selves in a matter of such importance  
that it is everybody's business, and  
should be everybody's concern, are with-  
out a lively interest in that programme  
and without a desire to see "private en-  
terprise" prevented by public opinion  
from destroying public property.

John W. Gates says he did not de-  
liver the anti-gambling sermon which  
has caused him to be widely quoted. This  
makes it possible to respect him for  
his sincerity as well as for the game he  
plays.

There's only one more chance that  
Charles W. Morse will escape serving  
his prison sentence. In other words,  
ninety-nine chances that he will get his  
just deserts.

Is the New Yorker who cured his  
rheumatism by winter bathing still  
plunging in the harbor? Such heroic  
treatment in zero weather deserves a  
large reward.

Of course Andrew Carnegie, who de-  
spises of dying poor, is envious of the  
former Colorado millionaire who died in  
the almshouse?

To judge from the tariff legislation  
just passed the French have an Aldrich  
in their midst.

The alleged intended merger of the  
western copper companies has reached  
the denial stage.

The Ohio river now resembles a Dr.  
Cook vision of the North Pole.

## COL. HALDEMAN'S REPLY

An Overwhelming Exposure of the  
Late Attack of the Adjutant  
General.

(Editorial, Yesterday's Times.)

The main charges made in The  
Times' editorial against Adj. Gen.  
Johnston and Gov. Willson were that  
in denying the right of election of offi-  
cers in the First Regiment and in the  
cashiering of officers of that regiment,  
without trial, they had violated the  
State Guard law, the Statutes and the  
Constitution of Kentucky. The Ad-  
jutant General takes up much space  
with billingsgate, but finds it con-  
venient to evade the principal charges  
directed against him and the Governor  
in The Times' editorial. He misstates  
facts, when he attempts to put the  
editor of The Times in his own role  
of a man of high prejudices, inordinate  
egotism and uncontrollable temper. The  
Adjutant General, since his pardon, ap-  
pears to be firm in the belief that he  
will be immune from the consequences  
of any lawless act that he may commit  
during the term of the present Govern-  
or of Kentucky. It is only in the  
open that Col. Haldeinan has acted in  
all matters pertaining to the First Regi-  
ment, and only in granting a request  
if such request is made by Gen. John-  
ston for the publication of official pa-  
pers will he intrude upon the public  
again with regimental matters thor-  
oughly known to citizens of Louisville.

MISS MAUD MAY BLANC

Guest of Honor At a Theater  
Party, Followed by Supper At  
the Pandemonia Club Given By  
Mr. and Mrs. Casselberry Dun-  
kerson.

Mr. and Mrs. Casselberry Dunkerson  
entertained last evening at a theater  
party at Macaulay's to see Grace Van  
Studdiford in "The Golden Butterfly," fol-  
lowed by a supper at the Pandemonia Club.  
Mr. and Mrs. Dunkerson's guests in-  
cluded the following:

MISS MAUD MAY BLANC

Mr. and Mrs. Casselberry Dunkerson  
entertained last evening at a theater  
party at Macaulay's to see Grace Van  
Studdiford in "The Golden Butterfly," fol-  
lowed by a supper at the Pandemonia Club.  
Mr. and Mrs. Dunkerson's guests in-  
cluded the following:

MISS MAUD MAY BLANC

Mr. and Mrs. Casselberry Dunkerson  
entertained last evening at a theater  
party at Macaulay's to see Grace Van  
Studdiford in "The Golden Butterfly," fol-  
lowed by a supper at the Pandemonia Club.  
Mr. and Mrs. Dunkerson's guests in-  
cluded the following:

MISS MAUD MAY BLANC

Mr. and Mrs. Casselberry Dunkerson  
entertained last evening at a theater  
party at Macaulay's to see Grace Van  
Studdiford in "The Golden Butterfly," fol-  
lowed by a supper at the Pandemonia Club.  
Mr. and Mrs. Dunkerson's guests in-  
cluded the following:

MISS MAUD MAY BLANC

Mr. and Mrs. Casselberry Dunkerson  
entertained last evening at a theater  
party at Macaulay's to see Grace Van  
Studdiford in "The Golden Butterfly," fol-  
lowed by a supper at the Pandemonia Club.  
Mr. and Mrs. Dunkerson's guests in-  
cluded the following:

MISS MAUD MAY BLANC

Mr. and Mrs. Casselberry Dunkerson  
entertained last evening at a theater  
party at Macaulay's to see Grace Van  
Studdiford in "The Golden Butterfly," fol-  
lowed by a supper at the Pandemonia Club.  
Mr. and Mrs. Dunkerson's guests in-  
cluded the following:

MISS MAUD MAY BLANC

Mr. and Mrs. Casselberry Dunkerson  
entertained last evening at a theater  
party at Macaulay's to see Grace Van  
Studdiford in "The Golden Butterfly," fol-  
lowed by a supper at the Pandemonia Club.  
Mr. and Mrs. Dunkerson's guests in-  
cluded the following:

MISS MAUD MAY BLANC

Mr. and Mrs. Casselberry Dunkerson  
entertained last evening at a theater  
party at Macaulay's to see Grace Van  
Studdiford in "The Golden Butterfly," fol-  
lowed by a supper at the Pandemonia Club.  
Mr. and Mrs. Dunkerson's guests in-  
cluded the following:

MISS MAUD MAY BLANC

Mr. and Mrs. Casselberry Dunkerson  
entertained last evening at a theater  
party at Macaulay's to see Grace Van  
Studdiford in "The Golden Butterfly," fol-  
lowed by a supper at the Pandemonia Club.  
Mr. and Mrs. Dunkerson's guests in-  
cluded the following:

MISS MAUD MAY BLANC

Mr. and Mrs. Casselberry Dunkerson  
entertained last evening at a theater  
party at Macaulay's to see Grace Van  
Studdiford in "The Golden Butterfly," fol-  
lowed by a supper at the Pandemonia Club.  
Mr. and Mrs. Dunkerson's guests in-  
cluded the following:

MISS MAUD MAY BLANC

Mr. and Mrs. Casselberry Dunkerson  
entertained last evening at a theater  
party at Macaulay's to see Grace Van  
Studdiford in "The Golden Butterfly," fol-  
lowed by a supper at the Pandemonia Club.  
Mr. and Mrs. Dunkerson's guests in-  
cluded the following:

MISS MAUD MAY BLANC

Mr. and Mrs. Casselberry Dunkerson  
entertained last evening at a theater  
party at Macaulay's to see Grace Van  
Studdiford in "The Golden Butterfly," fol-  
lowed by a supper at the Pandemonia Club.  
Mr. and Mrs. Dunkerson's guests in-  
cluded the following:

MISS MAUD MAY BLANC

Mr. and Mrs. Casselberry Dunkerson  
entertained last evening at a theater  
party at Macaulay's to see Grace Van  
Studdiford in "The Golden Butterfly," fol-  
lowed by a supper at the Pandemonia Club.  
Mr. and Mrs. Dunkerson's guests in-  
cluded the following:

MISS MAUD MAY BLANC

Mr. and Mrs. Casselberry Dunkerson  
entertained last evening at a theater  
party at Macaulay's to see Grace Van  
Studdiford in "The Golden Butterfly," fol-  
lowed by a supper at the Pandemonia Club.  
Mr. and Mrs. Dunkerson's guests in-  
cluded the following:

MISS MAUD MAY BLANC

Mr. and Mrs. Casselberry Dunkerson  
entertained last evening at a theater  
party at Macaulay's to see Grace Van  
Studdiford in "The Golden Butterfly," fol-  
lowed by a supper at the Pandemonia Club.  
Mr. and Mrs. Dunkerson's guests in-  
cluded the following:

MISS MAUD MAY BLANC

Mr. and Mrs. Casselberry Dunkerson  
entertained last evening at a theater  
party at Macaulay's to see Grace Van  
Studdiford in "The Golden Butterfly," fol-  
lowed by a supper at the Pandemonia Club.  
Mr. and Mrs. Dunkerson's guests in-  
cluded the following:

MISS MAUD MAY BLANC

Mr. and Mrs. Casselberry Dunkerson  
entertained last evening at a theater  
party at Macaulay's to see Grace Van  
Studdiford in "The Golden Butterfly," fol-  
lowed by a supper at the Pandemonia Club.  
Mr. and Mrs. Dunkerson's guests in-  
cluded the following:

MISS MAUD MAY BLANC

Mr. and Mrs. Casselberry Dunkerson  
entertained last evening at a theater  
party at Macaulay's to see Grace Van  
Studdiford in "The Golden Butterfly," fol-  
lowed by a supper at the Pandemonia Club.  
Mr. and Mrs. Dunkerson's guests in-  
cluded the following:

MISS MAUD MAY BLANC

Mr. and Mrs. Casselberry Dunkerson  
entertained last evening at a theater  
party at Macaulay's to see Grace Van  
Studdiford in "The Golden Butterfly," fol-  
lowed by a supper at the Pandemonia Club.  
Mr. and Mrs. Dunkerson's guests in-  
cluded the following:

MISS MAUD MAY BLANC

Mr. and Mrs. Casselberry Dunkerson  
entertained last evening at a theater  
party at Macaulay's to see Grace Van  
Studdiford in "The Golden Butterfly," fol-  
lowed by a supper at the Pandemonia Club.  
Mr. and Mrs. Dunkerson's guests in-  
cluded the following:

MISS MAUD MAY BLANC

Mr. and Mrs. Casselberry Dunkerson  
entertained last evening at a theater  
party at Macaulay's to see Grace Van  
Studdiford in "The Golden Butterfly," fol-  
lowed by a supper at the Pandemonia Club.  
Mr. and Mrs. Dunkerson's guests in























